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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You want to add a draft watermark to a dashboard as shown in the following exhibit.



Which type of object should you use?

Options:

- A- Image
- B- Sheet
- C- Web page
- D- Horizontal

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To add a draft watermark to a Tableau dashboard, you would use an image object. You can overlay this image across your dashboard, possibly with some transparency, to achieve the watermark effect without interfering with the readability of the dashboard content.

Question 2

Question Type: Hotspot

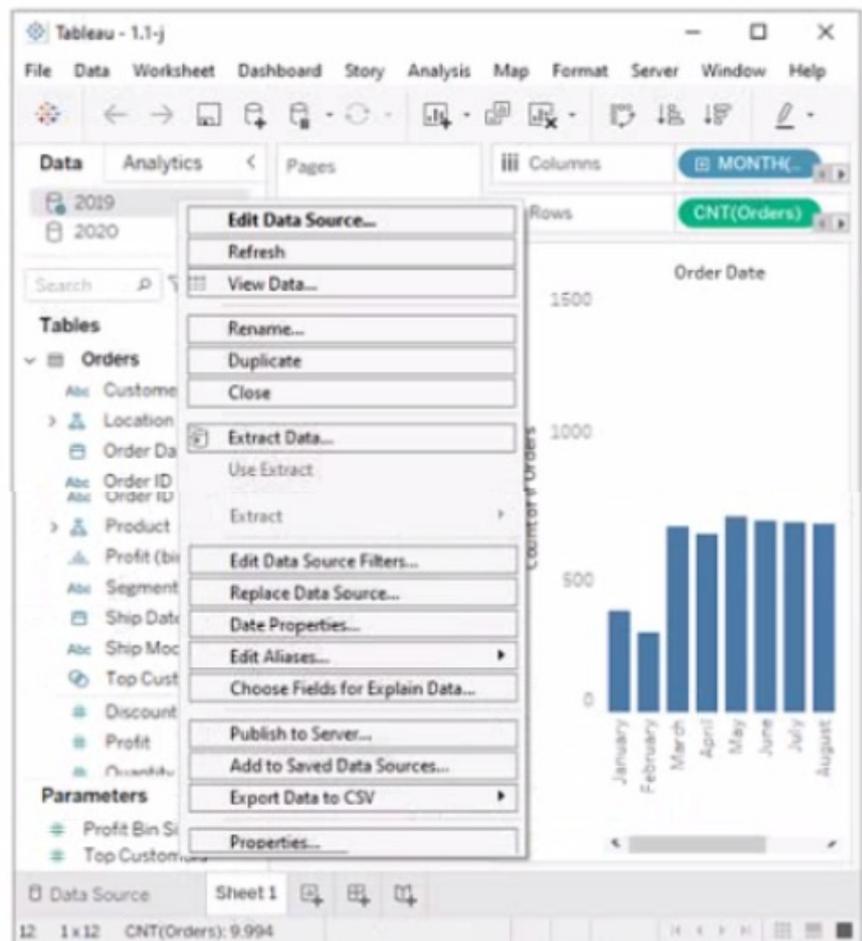
You have two data sources that use the same schema. One data source contains order data from 2019 and the other data source contains order data from 2020.

You have a worksheet that shows the orders from 2019.

You need to configure the worksheet to show the orders from 2020 without reloading the data.

Which option should you select?

Answer Area



Answer:

See the Answer in the Premium Version!

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have the Mowing two tables that contains data about the books in a library.

Table1

Book Title	Book Author
Great Expectations	Charles Dickens
Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets	J. K. Rowling
To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee
Don Quixote	Miguel de Cervantes
...	...

Table2

Book Title	Publication Year
Great Expectations	1860
To Kill a Mockingbird	1960
Don Quixote	1615
Jane Eyre	1847
...	...

Both tables are incomplete so there are books missing from the tables.

You need to combine the tables. The solution must ensure that all the data is retained

Which type of join should you use?

Options:

- A- Full outer join
- B- Right join
- C- left join
- D- Inner join

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To combine the two tables that contain data about books in a library and ensure that all the data is retained, you should use a full outer join. A full outer join is a type of join that returns all rows from both tables, regardless of whether there is a match or not. If there is no match, null values are filled in for the missing fields.

To perform a full outer join, you need to do the following steps:

Connect to both tables as your data sources in Tableau. You can use either live or extract connections.

Drag one table to the canvas and drop it on top of another table. This will create a join between them based on a common field.

Click on the join icon between the tables and select Full Outer Join from the drop-down list. This will

change the join type to full outer join and show all rows from both tables.

Optionally, you can add or remove join clauses by clicking on Add or Remove buttons next to each clause. You can also change or rename fields by clicking on them.

The other types of joins are not correct for this scenario. An inner join returns only the rows that have a match in both tables, which will exclude any books that are missing from either table. A left join returns all rows from the left table and only the matching rows from the right table, which will exclude any books that are only in the right table. A right join returns all rows from the right table and only the matching rows from the left table, which will exclude any books that are only in the left table.

Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/joining_tables.htm

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/join_types.htm

When combining two datasets that are both incomplete and where it's important to retain all data from both sources, a full outer join is appropriate. This type of join ensures that all records from both tables are included in the combined dataset, even if there are no matching records in the other table.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have the following chart that shows the cumulative of sales from various dates.



You want the months to appear as shown in the following chart.



What should you do?

Options:

- A- Convert the date to Exact Date
- B- Convert the date to Continuous
- C- Select Show Missing Values for the date
- D- Convert the date to Attribute

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To ensure the dates are shown in a continuous axis, you should convert the date to a continuous field. This will display the months in a sequence without any breaks, which is needed for showing a trend over time like the cumulative sum of sales.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have the following dataset in Microsoft Excel.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Team B				
2	Brussels ¹ , 5/5/2021				
3	Product ID		QA_Score	Date	Price
4			If Known		
5	1324	Household	99	2021-05-03	\$ 11.00
6	4070	Garden	74	2020-04-01	\$ 12.99
7	788	Garden	66	2019-03-01	\$ 32.99
8	741	Household	71	2019-03-01	\$ 42.59
9	5433	Garden	78	2021-05-03	\$ 78.99
10	67	Garden	54	2019-03-01	\$ 109.99
11	5656	Garden	50	2019-03-01	\$ 123.78
12	1324	Garden	97	2021-05-03	\$ 23.99
13				2021-05-03	\$ 78.99
14	4070	Garden	71	2019-03-01	\$ 56.99
15	788	Garden	74	2021-05-03	\$ 23.89
16	741	Household	74	2019-03-01	\$ 22.99
17	5433	Garden	69	2019-03-01	\$ 109.00
18	A67	Garden	43	2019-03-01	\$ 34.00
19	5656	Garden	40	2019-01-31	\$ 23.00
20	¹ This team worked out of London until moving to Bursseis in 4/2021				

You are using Data interpreter to clean the dataset. Data interpreter provides the following results.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Team B					
2	Brussels1, 5/5/2021					
3	Product ID		QA_Score	Date	Price	Header
4			If Known			Header
5	1324	Household	99	2021-05-03	\$11.00	Data
6	4070	Garden	74	2020-04-01	\$12.99	Data
7	788	Garden	66	2019-03-01	\$32.99	Data
8	741	Household	71	2019-03-01	\$42.59	Data
9	5433	Garden	78	2021-05-03	\$78.99	Data
10	67	Garden	54	2019-03-01	\$109.99	Data
11	5656	Garden	50	2019-03-01	\$123.78	Data
12	1324	Garden	97	2021-05-03	\$23.99	Data
13				2021-05-03	\$78.99	Data
14	4070	Garden	71	2019-03-01	\$56.99	Data
15	788	Garden	74	2021-05-03	\$23.89	Data
16	741	Household	74	2019-03-01	\$22.99	Data
17	5433	Garden	69	2019-03-01	\$109.00	Data
18	A67	Garden	43	2019-03-01	\$34.00	Data
19	5656	Garden	40	2019-01-31	\$23.00	Data
20	¹ This team worked out of London until moving to Bursseis in 4/2021					

How many rows of data will be ingested into Tableau as values?

Options:

- A- 10
- B- 20
- C- 17
- D- 15

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Data interpreter is a feature that helps you clean and structure your data in Excel before importing it into Tableau. It detects and removes any headers, footers, subtotals, or other elements that are not part of the actual data. It also splits any merged cells and fills in any missing values. In this case, data interpreter provides the following results:

It removes the first three rows and the last two rows that contain headers and footers.

It splits the merged cells in column A and fills in the missing values with "Fiction" or "Non-Fiction".

It does not remove or change any other rows or cells.

Therefore, the number of rows of data that will be ingested into Tableau as values is 17, which is the number of rows left after removing the headers and footers. Reference:

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing_cleaning_up_data.htm

https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/importing_data_interpreter.htm

Based on the Data Interpreter's results and the provided Excel dataset screenshot, the number of rows of data that will be ingested into Tableau as values is 17. The Data Interpreter has identified and excluded headers and footers, and the rows with actual data are considered for analysis.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

From Tableau Desktop you sign in to a Tableau Server site.

What appears in the list of available data sources when you search for a published data source?

Options:

A- All the data sources published to the site

B- All the data sources published to the Tableau Server

C- All the data sources published to the site within the folders to which you have access

D- All the data sources published to the Tableau Server within the folders to which you have access

Answer:

C

Explanation:

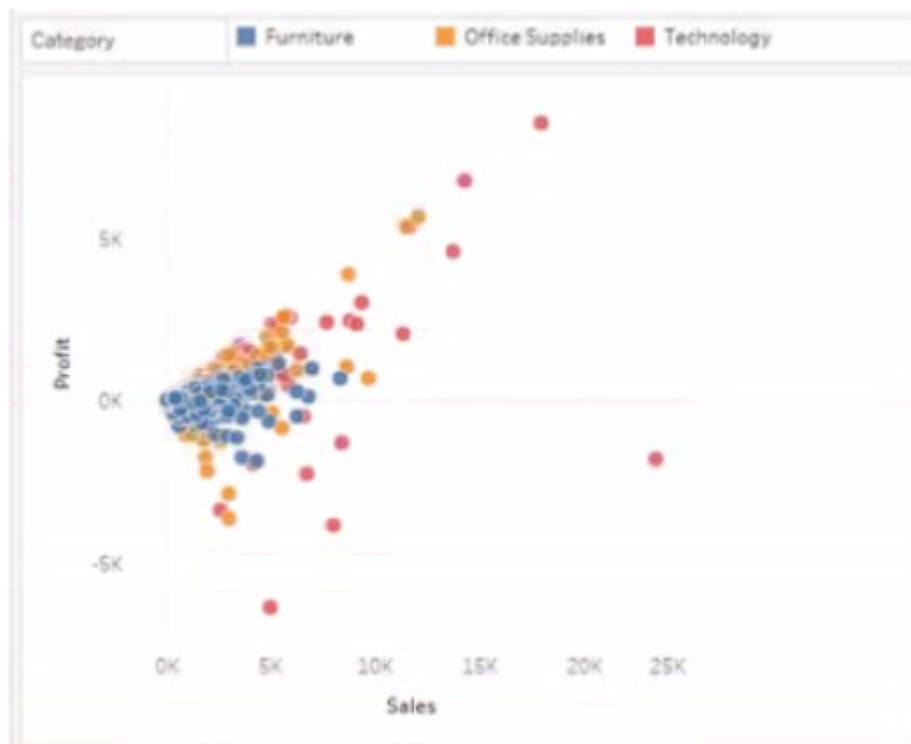
When you sign in to a Tableau Server site from Tableau Desktop and search for a published data source, you will see all the data sources published to the site within the folders to which you have access. You will not see data sources published to other sites or folders that you do not have permission to view. You can also filter your search by project, owner, or tag. Reference: https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect_basic.htm
https://help.tableau.com/current/pro/desktop/en-us/connect_tableauserver.htm

When signed in to Tableau Server from Tableau Desktop, you'll only be able to see the data sources that have been published to the site and are within the folders that you have been granted access to. Tableau's permission and project structure mean that you won't see all data sources from the entire server unless you have permissions to do so.

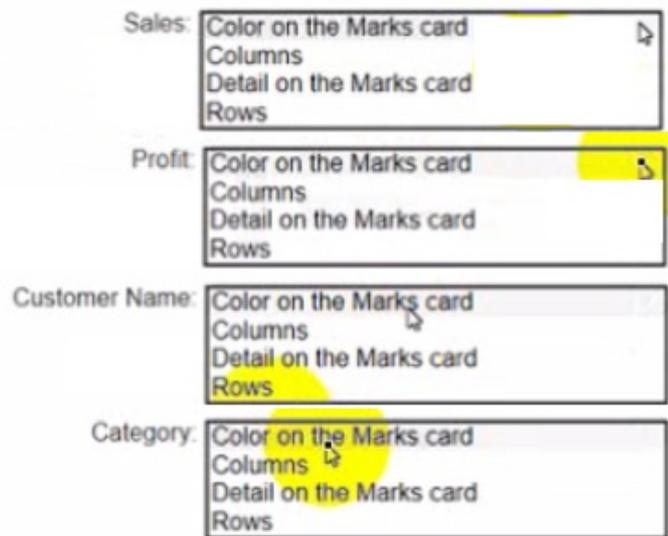
Question 7

Question Type: Hotspot

You have a dataset that has four fields named Category, Profit, Sales and Customer Name. You need to create the following visualization.



Answer Area



Answer:

See the Answer in the Premium Version!

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have a Tableau workbook that contain three worksheets named Sheet1 Sheet2 and Sheet3.

You create several filters.

From the Data Source page you plan to add data source fillers

When type of filter will appear in the Edit Data Source Filters dialog box?

Options:

- A- A table calculation filter used on Sheet
- B- A top N condition filer on a dimension in Sheet 1 and Sheet2
- C- A context filler on a dimension m Sheet3
- D- A dimension filter on all the sheets

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A data source filter is a filter that applies to all the worksheets that use the same data source. It filters the data before any other filters or calculations are applied. You can add a data source filter from the Data Source page by clicking on the Add button next to Filters.

The type of filter that will appear in the Edit Data Source Filters dialog box is a dimension filter on all the sheets. This means that you can choose a dimension from your data source and filter it by values, range, condition, or top/bottom. The filter will affect all the worksheets that use that dimension.

The other types of filters are not data source filters and will not appear in the Edit Data Source Filters dialog box. A table calculation filter is a filter that applies to a table calculation, such as percent of total or running total. A top N condition filter is a filter that shows only the top or bottom N values of a measure or dimension based on a condition. A context filter is a filter that creates a subset of data that other filters can use.

Data source filters in Tableau apply to the entire data source, affecting all sheets that use that data source. The Edit Data Source Filters dialog box allows you to add filters that operate at the data source level, which is different from context filters, top N filters, or table calculation filters that are applied at the worksheet level.

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